Chapter 6 Quiz **Lithosphere** **V1** **Name:** Answers ___/20

1. Determine whether the rock described is igneous (I), sedimentary (S) or metamorphic (M)? (4)
   a. Rocks found along the shores of James Bay contain fossils as a result of the accumulation and compaction of layers of sand ___S___
   b. Slate is formed from sedimentary rock that has been subjected to heavy pressure. ___M___
   c. Granite results from the cooling of a magma bubble slowly moving to the earth's surface. ___I___
   d. Obsidian is a type of volcanic glass formed during an eruption. ___I___

2. Consider a clear high quality diamond. Diamonds are very hard and made of pure carbon. (4)
   Circle the properties that apply.
   a. Is the diamond a rock or a mineral? Rock / (Mineral)
   b. Describe its colour. (Idiochromatic) / Allochromatic
   c. Describe its transparency. (Transparent) / Translucent / Opaque
   d. Its Mohs scale value. (High value) / Low value

We have considered three energy resources from the lithosphere, namely; **fossil fuels, uranium, geothermal.** (8)

3. Which are non-renewable? fossil fuel Uranium
4. Which creates a large amount of greenhouse gases? fossil fuel
5. Name or give the chemical formula for two greenhouse gases. CO_2 CH_4 SO_x NO_x
6. Provide one disadvantage to each energy resource listed below:

Energy Resource	Disadvantage
Fossil Fuel	GHG non-renewable
Nuclear	non-renewable / radioactive waste
Geothermal	expensive

Multiple choice (4)

7. Which mineral is extracted from the lithosphere to produce nuclear energy?
   A) Iron B) Pyrite C) Coal (D) Uranium

8. What are the three components of fossil fuels?
   (A) oil, natural gas and coal
   B) natural gas, water, plastics
   C) natural gas, oil and water
   D) coal, oil and water

9. Which of the following are properties of **rocks**? They:
   (A) Are composed of more than two types of minerals.
   B) Have a unique chemical composition.
   C) Have the same properties throughout.
   D) Have an ordered atomic structure.

10. The proper term for the extracted material from the ground whose concentration of a mineral is high enough for mining is:
    A) Rock B) Deposit (C) Ore D) Natural deposit

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